Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

[Vol. VII.] TUESDAY, JUNE, 16, 1807. [No. 1937.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

For N. York & Rhode-Island

The SCHOONER
HIRAM,
I L Valentin master,
At Irwin's wharf—For freight or passage apply to the captain on board or to LEWIS DEBLOIS.
June 10. d

FREIGHT WANTED

For Boston or any Northern Port,

For Schooner ELIZA,
JAMES WELDEN, Master,
890 barrels burthen. For terms apply to W. YEATON,
Ramsay's Wharf.
June 9. d7t

FOR SALE,
A likely Negro Girl, about 11 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
June 3.

142 hhds. of MOLASSES,
5 puncheons RUM,
100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,
Just Received and for Sale by
Marsteller & Young.
May 25. d

Freight Wanted,

For a new Schooner of 1000 barrels,
To any of the Windward Islands or Lisbon.
She will be at Alexandria in five days.—Apply to
W. Yeaton,
Ramsay's wharf.
May 9. d

SPANISH HIDES,
First quality Porto-Rico GREEN COFFEE, and St. Croix SUGARS,
Just received, per schooner Fame, from St. Thomas—
FOR SALE, BY
Richard Veitch & Co.
April 25. d

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,
29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise on Hand,
6 hhds. good Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.
Joseph Dean.
March 27 d

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.
May 16. d

WANTED,
A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill*.—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr. *Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.
March 17. d

For Sale at Public Auction,

(IN FEE)

On Saturday, the twentieth day of the present month, at 11 o'clock, *That Valuable Property*, on Washington street, near King street.

A CREDIT of 4, 10 & 16 months will be given, and the property divided into lots to suit those inclined to purchase.

John Gadsby.
June 12 dts

Corn, Wheat, &c. for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to me by Richard B. Lee, Esq. of Fairfax county, to secure to Ellicott, Campbell and Wheeler, the payment of a certain sum of money therein mentioned, I will offer at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 20th of June next, for ready cash, at the plantation of the said R. B. Lee, on which he now lives, the following

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
TO WIT:

All the Wheat of last crop which grew on the said farm, supposed to be 2000 bushels.

All the Wheat of last crop which grew on his Longly estate, near the falls of Potomac supposed 1500 bushels.

500 barrels Indian Corn, upon the said two estates.

30 Horses and Mules, upon the two estates, and 50 head of neat Cattle.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until all is sold or so much thereof as is sufficient to satisfy the said claim.

Edmund I. Lee.
May 19. dts

Public Sale of Lands.

On Saturday the 27th day of June next, will be sold at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, at 12 o'clock, of that day—By virtue of a decree of the honorable the United States Circuit Court, of the District of Columbia, for the County of Alexandria, on 6 and 12 months credit, the following tracts of land to wit:

One Tract or parcel of Land, lying in the county of Fairfax, adjoining the lands of the late Col. Charles Broadwater, containing about 300 acres.

One other Tract of Land, in the county of Montgomery, on the waters of Piney River and Paint Creek, branches of the Kenawha, granted by the commonwealth of Virginia to Nicholas Hannah, containing 960 acres.—*Also,*

One other Tract of Land, in the county of Hampshire, in the state of Virginia, formerly granted to Bryan Bruin, and by him sold to John Pankake, containing 482 acres.—The above mentioned lands were, by the last will and testament of Robert Alexander, deceased, devised to his son Robert, and are now sold to satisfy a debt due to George Chapman, junior.

Thomas Swann,
George Deneale,
Edmund I. Lee, } *Com'rs.*

May 26. d

JUST LANDING,

From Charleston,
20 tierces fresh RICE, and five bales of COTTON, which is said to be of the first quality—and are for sale by
Mordecai Miller.
June 10. d

JUST RECEIVED,

By Sloop MARIA ANTOINETTE, from St. Jago de CUBA, and for Sale, by the subscribers,

275 Spanish Hides
12 hogsheads Molasses
1764 lbs. Bees-Wax
39 boxes white and brown Sugars
7900 lbs. Coffee
150 boxes Segars
9 tons Fustic
6 do. Logwood

June 9. *Wadsworth & Butler.*

WANTED,

A NUMBER of good Working Men—also Horses and Carts to work on the public road between the poor house and Alexandria.—Apply to
John Gadsby.
June 6.

Just Received,
And For Sale by COTTOM & STEWART
Carr's Stranger in Ireland,
Price One Dollar.

PUBLIC SALE

On TUESDAY, 16th Instant,
At 4 o'clock, P. M. will be offered for sale, on the premises, on a credit of nine, twelve, and eighteen months, for negotiable notes, with approved endorsers—

A valuable Lot of Ground, situate on Patrick and King-streets, and binding on the former 100 feet, and on the latter 48 feet. A three story brick house has been erected on this property which is at present in an unfinished state within. It binds on King-street nearly opposite to Davey Day's. For further particulars enquiry may be made of the subscriber, before, or on the day of sale.

J. H. Hooe.
June 12. d

GASPARD LIONI,

FROM BALTIMORE,
As his stay in town will be but short, has opened at ISAAC ROBBINS and Co's. store, and offers for sale,

TEN pieces coarse Linens
Ten do. German White Rolls
Twelve do. Britannias
Six do. Bed-Ticking
Four do. Muslin
Half dozen Silk Umbrellas
One box Hair Powder
Two baskets Sweet Oil in large bottles
Two boxes Martinique Cordials
Two casks Old Haut Brion Claret.
One do. White Grape Vinegar
One hogshead soft-shelled Almonds
One barrel English Walnuts
Twenty boxes Muscatel Raisins
Three do. Vermichellic
Two do. Figs
Four quarter chests Young Hyson Tea
Coffee in barrels and bags
Philadelphia Mustard
Pepper
Old Gruyere Cheese
Best Spanish Segars
Dimijohns, &c.

June 11. d1w

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

And offer for Sale,
A considerable quantity of
FRESH TEAS,
This spring's Philadelphia importation, and of *excellent* quality—consisting of
Hyson, in quarter chests.
Young Hyson do.
Hyson-Skin do.
Souchong boxes.
I have also for Sale,
10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy.
5 do. 4th proof Gin, (superior.)
25 crates queens and blue edged earthern ware, particularly assorted for country stores.
80 boxes and half boxes Prunes.
100 sacks stoved Salt.
2000 bushels do.
4000 do. ground Allum.

W. HODGSON.
June 10. d

TO RENT,

A STORE, on Prince-street, (adjoining my own) well suited for the wet goods business.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
120 boxes Mould & Dipt CANDLES
1000 pieces yellow NANKEENS
4 cases Irish LINENS
10 bales India COTTONS, assorted
4 barrels Glauber's SALTS
20 casks Malaga WINE
And a few boxes choice Bordeaux CLARET.

John G. Ladd.
June 11 d

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler.

WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a superior qu'ty
4 quarter casks do. do. }
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
January 1

Joseph Marsden,
HAS RECEIVED
30 barrels WHISKEY
2000 lbs. cheese, of superior quality
10 bales cotton
10 boxes best Florence oil, in bottles
15 casks choice small twist tobacco
40 boxes mould and dipped candles
10 boxes fresh chocolate
140 reams wrapping paper
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson-skin } TEAS, Of this year's importation & very fine qualities—
Which, with a general assortment of wines, liquors and groceries, he will sell very low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.
June 15. d

Nich. Hingston,

Fairfax-street, between Prince & Duke-streets,
HATH in addition to his former stock, just received an assortment of *Glass Tumblers* of all sizes preserve glasses, jelley glasses, chimney ornaments, blue printed Liverpool dishes of all sizes, a few sets of gilt tea ware, market baskets, [illegible] and a number of other articles.
ON HAND,
Fresh London Mustard by the pound; all kind of garden tools and seeds; best rappee snuff, and Lee's Patent Medicines.
June 13. 6t

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
20 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
13 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE,
11 hhds. south Potomac Tobacco.
May 26. d

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
An assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS* from eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—part of them intitled to drawback.
Ravens Duck.
French Brandy.
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks.
New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.
May 7. d

Plaister Paris—afloat.

70 tons Plaister Paris, on board the sch'r. Agness, at Lawrason and Fowle's wharf,—and for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle.
☞ Said schooner will take a few hundred barrels on freight for BOSTON, if immediate application is made.
May 19.

Exuma Salt---afloat.

Just received, by WADSWORTH and BUTLER—per brig Martha,
3500 bushels coarse EXUMA SALT—which they will sell low, from on board.
April 29. d

LUMBER YARD.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has established a *LUMBER YARD*, adjoining Colonel Ramsay's wharf, where he intends keeping a constant supply of the best materials in that line, and will sell low for cash or on a short credit.

James McGuire.
May 6. co2m

N. B. He continues the House-Joiners' business, and from his knowledge in that line, will pay particular attention to any orders for Lumber that he may receive.

FOR SALE,
THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT.
SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.
April 28. co

FOREIGN.

Continuation of Translations from Paris papers to the 14th April, received at the office of the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, 10th March.

ENGLISH EXPEDITION.

[illegible] ceed in frightening the grand seigneior and his ministers, ventured to go himself in person and bring the English squadron with which he had threatened the divan for so long a time. It was in the afternoon of the 20th of February that intelligence was received here of that fleet, consisting of seven ships of the line, two of which were 110, three 84's and two 74's, besides two frigates of 48 and two fire ships, having passed the streights of the Dardanelles, almost without any resistance, a few hours afterwards it was seen casting anchor three leagues from Constantinople.

The appearance of these forces, which found us in some measure unprovided, excited at first an unfavorable sensation upon the minds of the inhabitants. The divan itself seemed uneasy and irresolute. A great consternation spread throughout the city.

The French ambassador, without suffering himself to be moved by the effects of that crisis, threw himself, as it were, upon the helm, undertook to inspire courage and confidence, and brought out an order for defending the city. He succeeded. From that moment the French military obtained every thing, from the good will of the ministry and the Turkish engineers. The people seeing in the morning the disposition which had been made during the night, showed themselves disposed to second this movement of energy.

The preparations for defence could not yet, however, be very considerable. They consisted only in a battery of 13 pieces of cannon, hastily thrown up before Tophana, another battery of 10 cannons placed on the coast of Asia, and lastly in 4 or 5 small cannons which had been put upon an advanced tower. All this might have incommoded the English squadron had it entered; but not being supported by the cross fires of the point of the Seraglio, would have been far from sufficient to preserve the city, the Turkish fleet, the magazine, &c.

Happily the English admiral, though he had with him sir sidney Smith and fire ships, knew not how to take advantage of this moment, he suffered himself to be driven into a kind of negociation which the Porte carefully kept in suspense until she found herself in a situation to repulse every aggression. The dispositions that were making soon put her in a state to raise her tone, and she rejected the odious propositions of the enemy. We had at that time 300 pieces of cannon in battery, mortars and howitzers—3 ovens for red hot bullets in full activity, 200,000 men armed with rifles and fusils, and animated with the best spirit, 30 gun-shallops forming the advanced guard of nine ships of the line; six heavy frigates and six corvettes in the road; and five large ships in front of the fort.

All this has contributed no little to shorten the negociation. The English admiral judging, no doubt, from these dispositions that similar measures would be taken to shut the passage of the Dardanelles, against him, hastened, after reconnoitering our position, to make his retreat. He has passed the Dardanelles; but the Turkish garrison, animated by the example of the capital, fired desparately from the only battery which time had allowed to erect there. It disabled and re-took the corvette which the English had taken on their passage, and it sunk a polacre loaded with ammunition. Four days later, and the enemy would not have come out so easily.

The English ambassador had in his negociations with the divan, demanded as preliminaries, that the Porte should turn away the French ambassador and the whole legation; that all hostilities should from that moment cease with Russia; that every armament, fortification and erection of batteries, should immediately be suspended at Constantinople; that the treaty of alliance with England should be renewed; that a treaty of alliance with Russia should be concluded; that an English and Russian garrison should be established at the Dardanelles and in the castle of the Bosphorus; that an English garrison should be established at Alexandria, and a Russian garrison in one of the Morea; and lastly that there should be put immediately at the disposal of the English admiral, to be employed in the service of Great Britain, fifteen ships of the line and ten frigates, victualled for one year.

After having announced that Mr. Arbuthnot's mission was at an end, and notified the blockading of Constantinople, the English admiral declared that if the above preliminaries were not accepted, he would forcible enter the port, set fire to the town, &c. He has not obtained any thing of his demands, and he has returned [illegible] would not be able at present, to come to dictate conditions to the Sublime Porte, with a naval armament of forty sail.

This success is wholly owing to general Sebastiani; and it is easy to perceive by the conditions which the English had come to dictate, from what misfortunes and approbium he has preserved the Turks.—He has given proof in this instance, of a courage, presence of mind, character and resolution above all praise. Every Frenchman has more or less seconded him;—each of them on this occasion, made himself an engineer, a cannonier or a mechanist.

The day after the appearance of the English, a captain du Genie and two captains of artillery of the army of Dalmatia, very opportunely arrived at Constantinople.—They immediately went to work and were of great help. Chance brought also the next day a French cannonier that had been driven away from Bagdad through the intrigues of the English: he was immediately put in a way to avenge himself. Every Frenchman was night and day at the batteries.

The grand seignior, the ministers, the janissaries, the cannoniers and the whole of the inhabitants, loudly acknowledged that it is to the French they owe their salvation. And in truth they are treated at this moment with a deference, a friendship and even a kind of respect, not common on the part of the Turks.

It is but justice also to say that after the first moment of uneasiness and consternation was over, the attitude of the Turks was very remarkable for its calmness and courage. As soon as the grand seignior had manifested an intention of resisting the enemy to the last extremity, all the ministers, all the grandees of the state, took the immediate resolution to repair each of them to a battery to encourage and excite the workmen. They at first stood in open air, then under small tents, some of them under old sheds during six days, night and day, without leaving it for an instant.

French engineers and officers have just set off for the Bosphorus, for the purpose of determining upon proper spots for batteries. They will go from thence to the Dardanelles for the same object.—The grand seignor has given the formal order that every thing determined by the French ambassador, should receive an immediate and punctual execution. From this disposition of his highness, general Sebastiani will cause the Dardanelles, and the Bosphorus, which are the two keys of the capital, to be put in a state capable of resisting every aggression on the part of England or of Russia.

The grand seignor during the six days the English have been here, has given an example of courage and devotedness the the most absolute. He has not gone to rest one single night. Every morning he would go and encourage the people at work, and would kindly smile on every Frenchman he met. He caused the gardens of the Seraglio to be opened, to have batteries there, and had even offered if it had been judged necessary to have batteries placed in his Haram.

The city of Constantinople offered on every point an extraordinary spectacle.—From the dispositions and the sort of exultation with which the inhabitants were observed to be animated, it would have been a desirable thing that the English should have persisted in their enterprize. Their fleet would never have repassed the Dardanelles.

La Plata Hides.

7944 South America OX HIDES, of the first quality, from Monte Viedo, are now landing and for sale at No. 4, Water-street, *Baltimore*, by

William Jenkins.

Also on Hand,

Laguira, Oronoko and Curracoa Hides.

A general assortment of

Tanners' and Curriers' Tools; Tanners' Oil and Leather, of all kinds; which is offered on accommodating terms.

June 8. [10] eo6w

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TRIAL

OF

COL. AARON BURR.

Circuit Court of the United States for the fifth Circuit and District of Virginia.

Present JOHN MARSHALL, chief Justice of the United States,

And CYRUS GRIFFIN, judge of the district of Virginia.

Wednesday, May 27.

Debate on the order and species of evidence to be introduced, on the motion to commit Aaron Burr for High Treason against the U. S.

[CONCLUDED.]

Mr. Wickham regretted that so much time had been consumed; but hoped the court would acquit *them* of any intention to waste it; when any illegal motion was introduced by the opposite counsel, he felt it a serious duty due to his client to resist it with firmness: that for his own part he should not forget that he was before the circuit court of the U. S. nor should he so far lose his respect for their discernment as to bring forward motions which he believed to be illegal only to waste the time of the court; that he hoped none but legal evidence would be suffered to be introduced; none but competent witnesses to be heard; and that if this rule was not rigidly adhered to what was to prevent the counsel on the other side from producing any and every kind of evidence that they pleased?

It cannot be supposed, said Mr. W. that we are afraid of this affidavit; what is in it, which has not been already known and scattered in every loose sheet of a newspaper throughout the United States? It is not that we resist it in point of fact; but on the ground of principle. We wish two points to be settled: Are affidavits to be read at all on such a motion, and at such a crisis of the prosecution as this? And if so, ought they to be read if the witnesses themselves were present? Would it be right if they were in the next street or the next county? Would it in fact be right if there was time enough to produce the viva voce testimony itself? Mr. Burr had a right to be confronted with gen. Wilkinson. He had a right to cross question and examine him on all the statements which he has made. The government had power to bring him here. Why is he not here? Ought not some satisfactory excuse to be made for him? he is an officer of this government, and the government might have procured his attendance as well by a special order as by a civil process. Has any subpœna been taken out, enquired Mr. W. addressing himself to the clerk?

The clerk replied, that no subpœna filled up with gen. W's name had issued from his office; but that blank subpœnas had been taken out.

Mr. *Wickham*.—No one knows, sir.—There was time enough to have him here. The mail travels from Washington to New Orleans in 17 days. He might have come, but he has not, why is not some satisfactory excuse brought forward? We want, sir, to see this gentleman cross-examined. We want to see him confronted with other witnesses. This is one ground on which we object to the production of this affidavit.

Another ground is, that according to the decision of the supreme court of the U. S. this affidavit does not bear upon the present motion. Mr. Swartwout, who was said to be connected with col. Burr, was discharged by them because this affidavit did not apply to the charge of treason. Are counsel then to be suffered to produce testimony on any subject that they please? A third objection is, that gen. Wilkinson does not relate a single act committed in the district of Virginia; in Virginia? no: nor any where else. The attorney for the U. S. says, that he will prove the overt act hereafter. But, sir, I repeat it that the rules of evidence apply not only to the admissibility of evidence but to the order in which it is to be produced. Let them first prove an overt act, if they can; and then they are at full liberty to prove the color of it.

Again, sir, this deposition is not the best evidence which could be produced, and which the laws require. Gen. Wilkinson speaks of a cyphered letter and of its contents, as well as he can make them out. Now, sir, where is this letter; and where is the key to it? Why are they not here? why are *they* not produced before you? For these reasons Mr. Wickham hoped that the court would not suffer the affidavit to be read in evidence.

Mr. Hay. We shall not, sir, be carried from our course by speeches, however long or animated they may be. But, sir, permit me to give those gentlemen a little information. Why talk of the affidavit before you? Do these gentlemen know that we can positively prove the astonishment, the regret, and the denunciation which escaped from Mr. Burr when he heard of the publication of his cyphered letter? Let them first know what we can prove, before they abandon themselves to their triumph. Gen. Wilkinson's affidavit is the first in the series of our proofs, and it is for this reason that we wish to commence with it.

Mr. *Randolph*. Sir we do not know what those gentlemen expect to prove. But we do object to the production of gen. Wilkinson's affidavit from what is already known; we know it to be perfectly inapplicable to the present question. Sir, this species of evidence is directly in the face of our bill of rights and the constitution of the United States. "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; *to be confronted with the witnesses against him*, &c." Col. Burr then has a general constitutional right to be confronted with the witnesses against him. Let gentlemen show any exceptions to it if they can. And what have they done?—Why they have shown here an obsolete, an evaporated affidavit, for which there is no necessity and no law. The law positively declares that the best evidence is always to be had; that when a witness is attainable his affidavit is not to be admitted as testimony. We stand therefore sir upon the bill of rights. Gentlemen may indeed attempt to evade its provisions, by saying that they can hereafter prove the material act; but I hope that this court will never countenance such illegal proceedings.

Chief justice stated, that the Supreme court of the United States had already decided, that an affidavit might be admitted under certain circumstances; but that they had also determined, that general Wilkinson's affidavit did not contain any proof of an overt act; that he was certainly extremely willing to permit the attorney for the United States to pursue his own course in the order of drawing out his evidence, under a full confidence that he would not waste the time of the court by producing any extraneous matter; but where was the necessity of producing general Wilkinson's affidavit first? If there was no evidence to prove the overt act, Wilkinson's affidavit goes for nothing, for the Supreme court of the United States have already decided, and by that decision he should have conceived himself bound, even if he had dissented from it? Why then produce this affidavit.

Mr. *Hay* observed that there was a great difference between the course prescribed by the court and the one which he himself would have pursued; and that he seriously believed if he had been left to himself, he would at least have have satisfied the court itself that his own course was the best; that as to general Wilkinson's affidavit, it might even now be confronted with witnesses; as Messrs. Bollman and Swartwout were present, and would say whether such conversations were ever held as are detailed in this affidavit; that he was now before an examining court, and not before the petit jury: Why then the same strictness of evidence *now* as would be required on the trial in chief? That he really believed it was the intention of the opposite counsel, by dint of long speeches to attempt to drive him into *their* course; but that they ought to know he never consulted the counsel opposed to him, and that they would be the last persons in the world whose opinions he would consult on the present occasion; that he seriously believed that the evidence which he possessed, would beyond the possibility of a doubt, convince the mind of the court not only of the existence of a traiterous design, but of an overt act; and that all that he asked was the liberty of producing this evidence in the order which he thought best. Is no part of this deposition then admissible? not a word?

The *Chief Justice* observed, he thought no part of it admissible at this time: that general Wilkinson's affidavit either contained proof of the treasonable design, which was no proof of the overt act; for it related to conversations, which however strongly they might bear upon those who held them, did not bear upon colonel Burr. *

* The C. J. observed in a subsequent stage of the business, that an idea had since struck his mind, which he thought it material to state; that he had not recollected that these conversations were said to be held by persons who were said to be authorised by col. Burr and of course that their conversations would bear upon him.

Mr. *Hay* asked how the court was to be satisfied of the contents of any paper, before it was read to them. An affidavit might contain both the proof of the overt act, and of a traitorous design. Was such a paper as this to be read under the decision of the court? Or how was the court to know, whether a paper might not contain some proof of the overt act satisfactory to them, unless they had an opportunity of inspecting that paper?

Mr. *Wickham*. These gentlemen talk of delay; and yet they would produce to this court whole masses of evidence that are perfectly irrelevant to the present question. They declare that they will not pursue our advice; and that we were the last persons whom they would take for counsellors.—Sir, we do not ask them. All that we want is, that they would pursue the strict principles of law and evidence. One of the best rules of evidence is the order of evidence. If a man is charged with a crime, must not the deed itself exist, before any testimony is produced as to the intention, with which it is done? I hope that no testimony will be offered to be introduced, before the overt act itself shall be produced; and I call upon this court to enforce the strict order of evidence.

Mr. *Burr* observed, that in point of fact it was very immaterial to him whether this affidavit was read or not; that what he particularly wanted, was, that the great principles of evidence should be laid down, which would be equally applicable to this and to all other affidavits. He consented that the court might have this deposition read, if they thought proper.

Mr. *Hay*. This deposition will prove that it was one of A. Burr's objects to seize upon Mexico: then if we can prove by some other evidence that this object was connected with an attack upon the U. S. is not this deposition of material importance in that point of view? If both must be proved, does it make any difference which we begin with? If a conspiracy has been planned, of a misdemeanor and of treason so strongly combined, that they are made to go on together, and the accomplishment of the one facilitates the accomplishment of the other, is it not of material consequence to prove the misdemeanor? I have not myself seen Mr. Taylor or Mr. Allbright, but I am credibly informed that they will prove an armed assemblage of men on Blannerhasset's island.

The Chief Justice observed, that if there was no fact, or no overt act of treason, before the court, the court could have nothing to say to the present motion: that if therefore no fact was proved, the court could not hear the prosecution: that he should be extremely sorry to waste the time of the court, and to launch into a variety of irrelevant subject, when there was actually no testimony to prove the overt act itself, and thus to give the court a competent jurisdiction over the case.

Mr. *Hay*. I am bound, sir, to obey the decision of the court, however much I may lament that decision. I shall certainly acquiesce in their order. If I understand the court—

The *Chief Justice* said, that he was of opinion, that unless there be a fact to be proved, no testimony ought to be produced. The question before the court was not whether there had been a treasonable *intent*, but an overt *act*. That fact itself must be proved, before there can be any treason or any commitment for treason.

General Wilkinson's affidavit was accordingly put aside.

[Here follow the other proceedings, which we have already *journalized*: the production of Taylor and Allbright's testimony; and of Dubas' deposition, which last was finally rejected by the court.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

MR. SNOWDEN,

HAVING observed among your useful communications an enquiry respecting the destruction caused by the fly, or rather worm, after being injected in the locust tree; am desirous of communicating my own experience. I bored several trees when the sap was rising, of various kinds, where insects were harboring, so hurtful to both trees and fruit. The hole was bored in the sap near the north or shady side of the tree, with a small tap-borer or large gimblet, slopeways towards the root, about two to four feet from the ground, in which was injected as much of the spirits of turpentine as the hole would contain, making use of a small funnel for convenience, and being plugged up was afterwards repeated as often as it evaporated for several days successively, according to the supposed necessity from appearances. Finding the infusion so obnoxious to insects in general, I tried it on a willow loaded with the long green caterpillar and the vegetation apparently destroyed; indeed they had become offensive to the smell—a few applications of this injection caused them to fall off in bodies either dead or in a very weak state. Their number was truly astonishing; and the tree very soon recovered a flourishing verdure.

The borer, as I term the worm which does so much mischief to the locust-tree, is no doubt injected by a fly in the spring, as early as the genial warmth animates them, or the egg may be left in the bark the preceding autumn. It would be really worth the attention of the well-wishers to the encrease and preservation of this most valuable timber, to eradicate the rough protuberance of the bark as nigh as could be conveniently reached with a scraper, as early in the spring as possible or during the autumn and winter; previous to either white-washing with lime or plaister, both of which is very nourishing, salutary and preventive, and the expence or trouble very trifling. A portion of the spirits of turpentine or common fish oil infused in the laver, would be highly useful and cause durability to the application. Boring fruit trees in the spring, or sap-rising, and inserting the spirits of turpentine, would disaffect and dislodge the caterpillar and other noxious insects, without ever affecting the fruit or the taste at all, as it evaporates and passes off with the rising vegetation previous to any possible effect of that kind. However this may be partially tried.

The destruction caused particularly to that most valuable fruit the peach, may be greatly prevented by removing the earth from the root for some distance scraping the gum and other filth in which is contained the insect and eggs, substituting round the root either ashes, lime or plaister. This treatment has saved many trees nearly lost, but which have ever since borne excellent fruit. I make no doubt but that the worm which we often find in the peach is engendered at the root, rises with the sap, and incorporates a disease in all its parts; and not as some supposes is injected by visiting insects in nearly a ripe state. Compare the worm at the root with that found in the peach, and you will find them of the same genus: therefore simply keep the roots near the surface from the spurious gum-like effusion, caused by the worm in its grubbing state, and both trees and fruit may be preserved.

N. B. If tar could be procured, a little brushed on the main root where the disease generates, previous to either plaister, lime, &c. would be highly useful, as nothing is more obnoxious to worms and grubs in general. It has been repeatedly tried with success, to take a sponge or woollen mop bound to the end of a pole and dipped in spirits of turpentine. This has effectually destroyed those caterpillar nests within reach, especially by the application being made in the morning before they scatter.

Gen. VICTOR LEOPOLD BERTHIER, Chief of the First Corps of the French Army, and one of the Commanders of the Legion of Honor, died at Paris, on the 24th March, after a month's illness.

Remarks of the London Courier of the 17th April, on Bonaparte's message:

Paris papers have arrived to the 12th; Dutch to the 14th, and Hamburgh to the 4th. Intelligence more important as well as more grateful has not been received for some time than that which is contained in these papers. We now see the beneficial effects of the noble resistance made by Russia, in the altered language of Bonaparte, in the difficulties in which he proves himself to be involved, and in the fresh measures he is obliged to have recourse to. That willing instrument of tyranny, the senate, has been convoked and a message from Bonaparte laid before them with the report of the minister of war enforcing the necessity of calling out immediately the conscription of 1808. The conscription of 1807 has not been called out more than 4 months, and yet he feels himself obliged to call out the conscription of 1808; an incontrovertible proof is thus afforded of the losses his armies have sustained in the conflicts with the Russians, and of the inadequacy of his present force to atchieve any thing decisive against an enemy, whom, not three months ago, he loaded with every epithet of scorn and contempt. In order however to remove the idea of this fresh levy being necessary to repair the losses he has sustained he states the amount of men killed in all the battles from the battle of Jena to the battle of Eylau, to be no more than 14,000 men!!! Credat! yet with a loss so trifling in comparison, with that of the power opposed to him, whose armies, he says, have either been annihilated or dispersed; after having, as he says, taken upwards of 800 peices of cannon on the field of battle, sent 4000 to France, and made upwards of 200,000 men prisoners; after these successes he finds his force insufficient, tho' he states it to be not 30,000 less than it was when he began the contest with Prussia & Russia, whose armies were then entire, and who in prisoners alone have since sustained a loss of 200,000 men! Another motive which he argues is, that England has resolved upon an extraordinary levy of 200,000 men. But the real causes of his calling out the conscription, we may be sure, are the losses he has sustained; the success of our operations against Turkey, and the increasing difficulties by which he is surrounded—He endeavors to reconcile the people of France, who hold the conscription in the highest detestation, by saying that the new conscripts shall not enter at once into the fatigues of war, but be permitted to remain at home till they are instructed in military manœuvres. But the people know him too well to rely upon his promises—when once the levies are raised, he will order them off to the armies without any regard to the terms or pledges upon which they were raised. The altered language of Bonaparte is another proof of the difficulties of his situation. He now offers peace to England, to Russia and to Prussia; and he who was to reconquer in Poland, all the Spanish, French, and Dutch colonies taken by us, and to establish the freedom of the seas, is ready to give back Berlin to the king of Prussia, restore the eight millions of Germans conquered by him to their tranquility, and to make peace with us and Russia on the terms offered last summer. Not a word is said of re establishing the kingdom of Poland.

Brest and Antwerp have been declared in a state of siege—for what reason? Great discontent is said to prevail in the interior of France, particularly in Brittany.

COURT OF VICE-ADMIRATY.

NASSAU, (N. P.) May 18, 1807.

Before the worshipful Henry Moreton Dyer, esq. sole judge and commissary.

SUFFOLK, CROCKER master. Mr. Kerr on behalf of the captors prayed for condemnation as well upon the sufficiency of the further proofs produced by his party with respect to the legality of the trade in which the said ship was engaged, at the time of the capture as upon the ground of the claimants not having produced any of the proofs which they had been directed to do, by the decree of the court in the original cause. When his honor the judge, having heard as well the said further proofs produced on the part of the captors, as the petition for condemnation read, and the said counsel thereon finally pronounced against the claim interposed in the first instance on behalf of Messrs. Baily and Howard and others; and by interlocutory decree, condemned the said ship, her tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all and every, the goods, wares and merchandize, on board of her, laden at the capture aforesaid, as good and lawful prize to the private ship of war Favorite, Richard Barnett, commander.

JOHN, MOSHER, master. A further proof case—Mr. Armstrong, solicitor general, exhibited further proofs on the part of Messrs Moses Lippit and John Rogers, of Providence, Rhode Island, with respect to the nature of the importation into the U. States, of the cargo laden on board of said ship, at the time of the capture; which he prayed it be admitted, pronounced sufficient, and that the said ship and her cargo be restored as claimed.

Mr Kerr prayed that the said further proofs be pronounced insufficient, and the property condemned.

His honor the judge, having heard the said further proofs read, and the arguments of advocates and proctors on both sides thereon, admitted and pronounced the same to be sufficient, in as far as the same related to two boxes of linens, imported by the said Lippit and Rogers, in the Nancy, Joshua Maurau, master, from Trieste, in the gulf of Venice; and by interlocutory decree, directed the said two boxes of linen to be restored to the claimant, for the use of the owners and proprietors thereof; declared the said further proof to be insufficient, in so far as the same related to the general cargo of the said ship John, imported by the said Lippit and Rogers, in the ship Columbia, William Rodman, master, from Amsterdam—pronounced the said ship, her tackle, apparel and furniture together with all and every the goods, wares and merchandize on board of her laden, at the capture aforesaid (with the exception only of the two boxes of linens aforesaid) to have belonged, at the time of such capture, to enemies of the crown of Great Britain and Ireland, and as such or otherwise subject and liable to confiscation, and by further interlocutory, condemned the same as good and lawful prize to the private ship Fancy, Henry Wood, esquire, commander.

Mr Armstrong, with all due reverence, protested of a grievance and of appealing; his honor the judge, at petition of Mr. Kerr, directed the sentence to be suspended, on bail being given to answer the appeal.

On petition of both proctors, commission of appraisement issued.

FOR THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

LINES

Occasioned by the death of the much lamented Master THOMAS SWANN, second son of Thomas Swann, esq. of Alexandria.

WHEN death removes the ripen'd man,
Like full-ripe corn that seasons give,
Pensive we mark the awful plan,
Of nature dooming all that live.

If worth and talent grac'd the dead,
And finish'd charities of life,
Upon his pall kind drops are shed,
By neighbor, children, friend, or wife.

Resign'd companions, sigh sincere,
In melancholy musings numb;
And in his fate forbode and fear,
Their own perhaps, e're long, to come,

But when in youth's green budding hour,
Just as the adolescent germe,
Wakens the mind, that wond'rous flow'r,
To promise fruit that hopes confirm;

When the young boy, illum'd by thought,
Fond care and culture well repays;
By practising pure precepts, taught,
That perfume early deeds of praise;

When duty warm, affections bright,
Unsullied by the breath of ill;
Attract applause, diffuse delight,
And bid exulting virtues thrill;

When smitten fresh as rosebuds blow,
Life in its blossom sinks suppress';
Then keener grief, more piercing woe,
Acuter anguish wrings the breast.

We gaze upon the pallid plant,
Dear in its languid buddings coy;
It fades—its fleeting grace enchants—
It withers—and makes weeping—joy!

The luxury of woe abounds,
If spring return with many a show'r;
But no green leaf rise o'er the grounds,
Where our sweet shrub was wont to flow'r!

We keenly feel the father's claim,
Touch'd by th' event and nature, yern;
He mourns the boy who bore his name,
With fond but dignified concern.

But who may fathom, who impart,
Maternal woes that shun relief;
Unfold the mother's aching heart,
A stream of pang, a tide of grief.

Aid me some lovely female mate,
Like her compos'd by skill divine;
Whose gentle heart and mind dilate,
With feelings exquisitely fine;

Model of nuptual worth and joy,
To tender grace and goodness dear;
Who mourns below'd her fav'rite boy,
Extended lifeless on the bier!

Lost at the thought, in sorrow's tide,
The muse sinks—overcome—by woe;
Distracted throws the pen aside,
To give her tears an ampler flow!

Just Received,
And for Sale by the Subscriber,
Fresh Muscadel & Bloom RAISINS
in boxes
Large French CAPERS, OLIVES,
ANCHOVIES, Sallad OIL
English MUSTARD, and
Fine Table SALT in baskets.
Matthew Eakin, *Confectioner.*

N. B. Those who want ICE will please apply as above.
June 16 cost

Lately published in this City,
AND FOR SALE BY
THOMAS SARGENT, ISAAC ROBBINS and HENRY S. EARL:
A
SHORT ACCOUNT
OF THE
LIFE & MINISTERIAL LABORS
OF THE
REV. WILLIAM WATERS:
Handsomely bound—Price 50 Cents.
June 16.

NOW LANDING
From the schooner Hiram, captain Valentine, from Charleston,
44 bales Prime Cotton,
25 tierces Fresh Rice.
FOR SALE BY
L. GILMAN.
June 10. d3r cost

To Sell or Rent,
Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also several in the city of Washington. For terms apply to
Sarah Porter.
February 14. 2aw

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of Dr. Wheaton's patent Itch Ointment and Jaundice Bitters,

FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,

Bookseller, King-street, Alexandria.

Jnne 9. law3m

Just Received,

From Philadelphia, Mr. Murray's fashionable

Morocco Slippers.

Charles Pascoe.

May 26. d3t-2aw1m

TO BE RENTED,

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketst Newton & Co.—ALSO, the vacant *STORE* adjoining. They are large and convenient and will be rented low. Apply to

J. H HOOE.

July 28. law

JUST RECEIVED,

Dr. Rees's CYCLOPAEDIA.

Vol. 3d. Part 1st and 2d.

AND

Vol. 4th. Part 1st.

Subscribers are requested to send for their copies, which must be paid for on delivery.

Robert Gray.

May 27.

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Norfolk Packet, Montezuma, a mulatto boy named *John Bell.* The above reward will be paid on delivering him to me in Norfolk—but no charges.

Job Palmer.

June 11 eo3t

To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Ware house, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1. eo

Just Received and for Sale,

By the Subscribers,

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY,

From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto. by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

January 26 2aw

Notice.

WHEREAS the subscriber has obtained letters of administration from the orphans court for the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, on the personal estate of Hugh West, deceased, late of the said county—this is to request all persons who have claims against the said estate to exhibit the same, legally proven, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of December next. and all who are indebted are required to make immediate payment.

Ann West, *Adm'x.*

June 1 2aw4w

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of *John Dunlap*, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this *Notice* pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be please to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig, } *Exr's.*
William Herbert, }

April 6. 3taw

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

A THREE STORY *BRICK WAREHOUSE*, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping* or *Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob Hoffman* —an excellent stand for the DRY GOOD business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14. 3tawtf

TICKETS,

In the Muskingum Bridge Lottery,

Highest Prize 10,000 Dollars.

For sale at R. Guir's Book-store;

Where a scheme of the Lottery may be seen.

FOR SALE,

OAK HILL MILL,

And two valuable Leases,

SITUATED in the county of Fauquier, on the great road leading from Ashby's and Manassee's Gaps, in the Blue Ridge, to Alexandria, Falmouth, and Fredericksburg. The mill seat commands a fall of 24 feet in a very constant stream, issuing immediately from the Cobler Mountain, and is improved by a merchant mill fifty-five by forty-five, three stories high, two of stone and one of wood, containing two water wheels, sixteen feet in diameter, one pair of burr and one of Allegany stones, with the necessary running geer and machinery, in perfect repair.—To the mill is attached a lot of twenty acres, in fee simple, on which there is a framed dwelling house, 38 feet by 20 with two rooms, below stairs and two above, an unfinished portico behind, of the whole length of the house, and a porch in front, two excellent springs rising within a few feet of the dwelling house, and the mill supply both with water.

The leases are for two unexpired lives, contain one hundred acres each, and lay adjacent to each other, and to the mill lot. They have on them houses for the reception of tenants, twelve acres of improved timothy meadow, and one hundred and forty acres of inclosed land, adapted for Plaister of Paris and red clover, and now in a state of high cultivation. The terms of sale of the above property will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser, to whom will be given an indisputable title. For the terms of sale or a view of the premises, application may be made to *Robert Hereford*, Esq. residing thereupon, who is fully authorized to dispose of the same—or to the subscriber.

Charles Fenton Mercer.

Little River, Loudoun county,
Virginia, May 16. [18] lawtf

P. S. If the above property is not sold by the first of October, it will, after that period, be rented out for one or more years.

C. F. M.

A Brewery Establishment

FOR SALE.

WISHING to quit the brewing business, I offer for sale all my right and interest in that extensive *BREWHOUSE* which I now occupy. There is an established business, 1500 barrels having been sold in one season, 2000 might be made—all the working utensils complete, with malt house, kiln, mill, casks, and 300 bushels of malt.—Also a line of wharf extending along the Potomac 150 feet, very suitable for a lumber yard, or to receive flour by water—this may be treated for separately.

These premises are held by lease from the Corporation, who are to pay for all improvements of stone and brick, at the end of the lease, of which there are ten years unexpired from the 7th September next. One third of the purchase money will be required—for the remainder a liberal credit will be given on sufficient security. For further particulars apply to

Thomas Cruse.

May 27. 3taw1m

☞ If not sold at private sale by the first of August, it will on that day be sold by public auction, at ten o'clock, on the premises, to the highest bidder.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in August last, a negro woman named *Tabb*; she is about 35 years of age, of the common size, of a yellowish complexion, long face, high cheek bones, and her eyes sunk in—she understands every kind of house work, washing, nursing, &c. In the latter capacity she has been passing herself in Alexandria, and has said by my authority. There are various circumstances which lead me to believe she has been and is now secreted by her husband Jerry (the property of Joseph Mandeville, junior). He is hired to his father John Mandeville, as a laborer, and sometimes drives a cart on the streets. *Twenty Dollars* will be paid if taken in the district, and the above reward if taken above 10 miles without, provided that she is so secured that I get her again.

All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said negro, in any capacity whatever.

H. ROSE.

April 24. [28.] 2aw

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Brentown, Fauquier county, Virginia, on the 26th May,

A MULATTO FELLOW named *Jesse*, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, about 21 or 22 years of age, has been raised a house servant, but has worked in the field for the last three years, he took with him two large coats, country cloth under jacket and pantaloons, a new wool hat, and one pair of laced half-boots, he is a very dressy fellow, and may change his cloathing. I will give the above reward, with all reasonable charges, to any person who will bring him home, or lodge him in any jail so that I get him again.

George Sweeny.

Brentown, Fauquier county,
May 8th, law3w

JUST RECEIVED,

80 chests, boxes and cannisters of fresh TEAS, carefully selected,
20 hhds. Muscovado SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
With a general assortment of GROCERIES, as usual,

For Sale by

Roberts & Griffith.

June 1 taw3w

Public Sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the hon. the United States circuit court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, made between Thomas Lewis, complainant, and the heirs and representatives of David Griffith, deceased, defendants, will be sold, on FRIDAY, the third day of July next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, with approved security; a certain piece or parcel of ground in the town of Alexandria, upon the north side of Queen-street, bounding on the old George-Town road and the ground of Butcher & Patton, a plot of which will be at any time shewn. The sale will commence at three o'clock in the afternoon on the premises, and deeds will be made to purchasers agreeable to the said decree, by

Charles Simms,
George Deneale,
Thomas Swann.

June 8. law4t

Timber Wood, &c.

A LARGE quantity of Oak Timber from which bark has been gotten this season, is now for sale in the forest of Washington, and is of the first quality for broad rails and other purposes. Also, large Poplar and Oak Timber for mills. wharf, logs, and ship building, can be furnished in the forest.—Some lots of Wood are laid off and will be sold, with a time allowed for taking it off proportioned to the quantity purchased.

A Saw-Mill,

On the waters of four mile run is finished on a superior construction, and will cut a length of 30 feet. Sawing done at the usual rate, either for those who will furnish timber or in timber from the forest.

John Ball, *Agent.*

July 8. law3w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Hardy county, Virginia, on the first instant, a negro man named *DICK*, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a down look when spoken to; his father is a freeman in Alexandria, and it is probable he will make that way. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him in any goal so that I get him again, shall have the above reward.

Joseph Van Meter.

June 13. 2aw2w*

N. B. All persons are forewarned agains harboring said fellow, as I am determined to prosecute to the extent of the law.

J. V. M.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY the twenty-first day of May, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, Maryland, about 4 miles from Alexandria ferry, Negro NED, and sometimes calls himself *EDWARD PLAFY*, 30 years old, a small slender-made negro, a blacksmith by trade, and can read and write. He has a bright mulatto woman at Alexandria, called Rachel, for a wife, and has four or five children by her—the woman is or was the property of Miss Contee. I cannot describe his dress as he had a variety of good clothes. Any person apprehending the said negro and securing him in jail so that I get him again, shall receive if taken within ten miles from home Ten dollars, if forty miles Thirty Dollars, and if at a greater distance the above reward and all reasonable expences if brought home.

James Hawkins.

June 9. law8w

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public. that he manufactures *Suwarr Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and chuse for themselves, at his shop in King-stree., between Mr. Mott's and Mr. Hodgkin's tavern.

N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

January 5, d6m

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

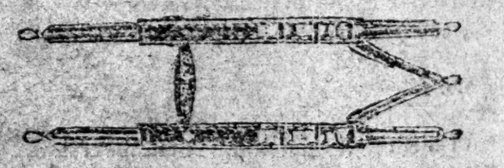
WINES.
- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe &
- Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS *of good quality.*
- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and
- Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19. d



Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back pants of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Received per ship Leonidas from Liverpool,

Red, Green, Blue and Yellow Morocco Leather,

Good quality for sadlers, shoe-makers, bookbinders, hatters, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Sadlers' Seating Leather, and a few dozen Morocco suitable for the West-Indies.

May 2. d12w

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 11th instant, an apprentice lad named *John A. Mitchell*, about eighteen years of age, about five feet four or five inches high, straight made, tolerable stout built, light complexion, very much freckled. Whoever returns said apprentice to me, shall receive One Hundred Cents reward, but no charges. I forewarn all persons from employing or harboring said apprentice, at their peril, as they shall be prosecuted as the law directs.

John W. Turner.

June 13. law3t*

PRINTED DAILY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN.